THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1808. No. 1145.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

DAVID M'KEEHAN

Has lately received considerable additions to his usual stock of

Books and Stationary;

AND has now on hand a very valuable and extensive assortment of those articles; the largest and most general perhaps ever opened in this state west of Philadelphia; and which he will sell wholesale and retail on very moderate terms.

New printed Catalogues may be had at the Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street.

☞ The highest price in books and cash will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags.

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD

Every Wednesday and Saturday Evening during the season, at the house of

LEWIS WARNER,

In the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

June 20, 1808.

N. B. A generous price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*

WANTED,

A BAR KEEPER, who can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety, will be paid generous wages, and otherwise well accommodated, if application be made between this time and the first of October next. Apply at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Aug. 14. 1808.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 5th day of September next, the following described property, to wit:

An undivided sixth part of the half of lot, No. 355 in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, and running thence by Wood street, 120 feet; thence by a line running parallel with Fourth street, 60 feet, to lot No. 356; thence by the same lot, 120 feet, to Fourth street; and thence by Fourth street, 60 feet, to the place of beginning:—Also an undivided sixth part of two Out Lots of the same Borough of Pittsburgh, Nos. 6 and 7, in the second sale of out lots, made by Archibald C. Reed, on the first day of January, 1798, each containing 3 acres and 67 perches, —the property of Thomas Henderson.

Also, all the interest of Peter Bowman in a certain part of Lot No. 389, in the same Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Diamond alley, on which is erected a brick house now in the possession of the said Peter Bowman, subject to a yearly ground rent of 40 dollars.

Taken in execution and to be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Aug. 17, 1808.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert Semple, late of Pittsburgh deceased, and all who have claims against the same, are desired to call upon Mr. John Semple in Pittsburgh, for settlement, who is duly authorized by us for that purpose.

ELIZABETH SEMPLE, *Executrix.*
WILLIAM HAYS, } *Executors.*
JAMES SEMPLE, }
Pittsburgh, 22d Aug. 1808.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

STORAGE, &c.

THE subscriber infoms the public, that he has erected a spacious Warehouse on the bank of the Monongahela river, at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, and intends storing Salt, Flour, &c. for those who may think fit to employ him. He also offers his services to the public, to sell, on a reasonable commission, any articles left at his Warehouse. The situation of the Warehouse being immediately on the bank of the river, and as his endeavours will be exerted in accommodating those who may employ him, he flatters himself he will receive a share of patronage in the Storage and Commission line.

JOHN CALDWELL.

August 12, 1808.

To be Sold at Auction,

AT the *City Tavern* at *Natchez*, on the 25th day of *September* next, at one o'clock, on a credit of ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, and EIGHT years,

Forty Thousand acres of Land, situate on the west side of the Mississippi, about eight miles from the river, nearly opposite the Walnut Hills,—this is a choice tract of Land, chiefly cane brake. It will be sold in tracts of two thousand acres, and a most indisputable title will be given. Any person inclined to treat for the whole or any part at private sale, may apply to KENNER & HENDERSON, at New-Orleans. On account of the Long credit good personal security will be required, independent of a mortgage of the lands.

July 25, 1808.

FRESH GOODS.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received an additional supply of

Fine white Marseilles and fancy waistcoating
Black cotton hose
Nankeen hose and half hose
Blue nankeen, and shirting muslins
Ladies' silk and kid gloves, long & short
Cambric muslins
Fine jaconet and book muslins
Embroidered shawls
Dark gingham
White buckram
Glass and pearl buttons
Silk & cotton umbrellas
Parasols, &c. &c.

Which they are now selling at the most reduced prices, for cash.

Also, just received from Maysville, Ken. a quantity of

CORDAGE,

Viz—Bed Cords, Plough Lines, White and Tarred Ropes; also, Manufactured and Spun Tobacco, few a tons Pig Lead, and a quantlty of Salt Petre, which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

They have for sale Cotton Cards, by the box—Whiskey and Country Gin, by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, *August* 9, 1808.

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

August 9, 1808.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

From the (Greensburgh) Farmers' Register.

TO understand the pretensions of any man to the favor of the people, we ought to attend to the history of his actions. He, who in 1805, professed and practised principles hostile to the liberties of the people, because he calculated on succeeding against them; ought not to be trusted, though in 1808 he abjures these principles and practices, to serve the purposes of self interest. Those who alledge that Mr. Snyder is not now in favor of a convention, do not reflect that the allegation is a direct atack on his understanding. If true it proves him a man destitute of firmness, and consequently not qualified for the office of governor. That Mr. Snyder was an enemy to the constitution in 1805, and warmly in favor of a convention, are facts known to every body. By recurring to the journals of the house of representatives of that year, I find, that on the 12th day of March, Mr. Darlington presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Chester county, praying the legislature to adopt measures for the call of a convention. This petition was referred to a committee of 28 members appointed by Mr. Snyder, two thirds of whom were open enemies of the constitution. See journals of 1805, page 475.

On the 19th of March, Mr. Darlington presented another petition from the same county, praying the call of a convention. See journals, page 257. Petitions of the same purport were afterwards presented from York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Delaware, Franklin and Washington counties. See journals, pages 535, 546, 568, 584, 585, 588 and 608. In examining the journals of the assembly, two extraordinary facts strike our attention The petitions for a convention, though coming from counties three hundred miles from each other, were all presented in the space of a few days, and were all in the same language. This proves,

1st. That the plot for overturning the constitution was concerted in some place where the leading Snyderites from different parts of the state were collected, which was Lancaster: and the men concerned in the plot were Snyder and his friends in the legislature.

2d. The petitions being all couched in the same language, must have been all framed in in one place, which was undoubtedly Lancaster. So much for the evidence of the journals.

Men not utterly devoid of memory cannot but recollect that petitions for a convention were secretly sent from Lancaster to partizans in all parts of the state, who could be depended on, and by them secretly circulated to get subscribers. So artfully was the scheme managed, that these petitions arrived at Lancaster nearly at the same time, and had the plot leaked out only six days later, a convention would have been called in spite of every effort to prevent it. But it was discovered, and in a few counties near Lancaster, where the intelligence first reached, the people full of indignation, remonstrated against the convention in such numbers that they overbalanced the petitioners in its favor. The first remonstrance was presented on the 28th March, by Mr. Milnor, from the city and county of Philadelphia. Others of the same purport were presented on the same day, and on the 29th and 1st of April. Mr. Snyder's conventional committee reported on the 1st of April, only four days after Mr. Milnor's remonstrance. Their report displays in the fullest manner the chagrin which they felt at being defeated in their darling object. Though the remonstrants exceeded the petitioners in number, they are denounced in this report as "enemies to reform," and unfriendly to the just rights and liberties of the people. The constitution is condemned, and a convention declared necessary. But the number of remonstrances prevented the passing of a law for a convention, the committee after giving their opinion in its favor, resolve to submit the question to the people. See journals, page 369.

On the 3d day of April, the report of the committee being under consideration, Mr. Milnor and Mr. Porter moved to postpone the same, for the purpose of introducing a substitute, of which the following is an extract,—"Whereas petitions signed by 4944 inhabitants have been presented, praying the legislature to take measures for calling a convention: also, certain remonstrances signed by 5590 inhabitants against a convention. And whereas we recognize no principle in the constitution which authorizes the legislature, or any branch thereof, to express an opinion with respect to any supposed defect in that instrument, or to take any measures for amending the same; but on the contrary, provision is made that the members of this house, as well as the other branches of government, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective stations, *take a solemn oath or affirmation to support the constitution*, from which obligation nothing but the voice of a majority of the citizens of the commonwealth unequivocally expressed can possibly exonerate them. Therefore, *Resolved*, That it would be improper in this house as a branch of the legislature, to take any measures or express any opinion on the subject of the aforesaid petitions and memorials." On the question, will the house agree to postpone for the purpose aforesaid? Mr. Snyder voted in the negative, and his name is entered on the journals, page 660. A vote was then taken on the report of the committee, and Simon Snyder voted in its favor. See journals, page 668.

Thus it appears that Simon Snyder *was in favor of a convention*, that he united with those members of the legislature who contrived to bring it about by stealing a march on the people. The citizens of this county well recollect what efforts were made for a convention after the rising of the legislature. Every newspaper friendly to Snyder, was replete with arguments for this measure. The infamous *Tom Paine*, who has written two volumes of abuse against our Saviour discovered the same enmity to our constituion that he had expressed against the Bible, and addressed a letter to the people of Pennsylvania, advising the call of a convention. Since the year 1805, this project has not been laid aside, but has been unceasingly advocated in the Snyderite papers, and is still advocated. When I see such men as William Duane, John Binns (who acknowledges himself to belong to a French party in the United States) and Tom Paine, who was member of the French convention, and who is a foe to God and man—When I see these men advocating a convention and Simon Snyder, I confess I feel alarmed. To avert the calamities with which their councils threaten us, I am ready to vote for any man of whatever name or party. Though in favor of John Spayd, yet, as he is not enough known to succeed, I will support James Ross. Mr. Ross cannot be otherwise than a republican governor, if he acts agreeably to the constitution, for that is republican. In case he does not please us, we have our remedy. Mr. Spayd will be able three years after this to succeed, and we can elect him. But let us keep out Snyder at any rate, and save the best of constitutions.

A CHRISTIAN.

To the Republican citizens of Westmoreland County.

ONE evil incident to all republics arises from the credulity of us the people. We are too apt to be deceived by men who expect profit from the rashness to which they inflame us. Our ears are filled with a long catalogue of hard names against those who can best serve us, our pride is roused, our passions heated, and we set aside a modest good man, and elevate one whose counterfeit zeal for our rights is his only qualification. Why is there so much abuse and slander before elections? Why the circulation of false stories? Why the propagation of charges of monarchy, aristocracy, and the like, unsupported except with the new "ribaldry of nicknames?" Slander and lying were never yet employed in a good cause; they are the infallible tokens of a bad one.—But it unfortunately happens that those who are most violent, and deal wholly in abuse, are often the most successful. Shall we attribute this to a want of virtue in the people? Are they corrupt? Do they relish falsehood rather than truth? Do they delight in sacrificing worth and innocence, and in crowning deception and intrigue with the choicest honors? No: the people are virtuous, honest, just. As a republican I am bound to believe this—experience has ever confirmed its truth. But human nanature is not omniscient, and it happens that those who are the most honest are sometimes most liable to be deceived. All the base arts that are practised upon us, the people, before elections, if we would be a little on our guard might turn much to our account. They would enable us to distinguish our friends from our enemies. The man or party who attempts to gain our favour by circulating false stories—raising alarms—dealing in nicknames—boasting of patriotism and love of us, the people, is our *worst enemy, and both despises and hates us.* We should never be addressed in this manner, if we were not thought destitute of common sense, and foolish enough to believe any thing, however absurd. No party would endeavor to gain an election by stirring up our prejudices, if they did not despise our understandings. Nay, to suppose us capable of being thus inveigled and wrought into a flame, is the most contemptuous insult ever offered to any man or community. We ought to spurn it with indignation. What then shall we say to those, who during the present contest for governor, have teazed us with their attachment to us the "dear people," and overwhelmed our ablest men with obloquy and slander? Shall we in fact be led astray because they think us capable of such folly? Shall we be roused into violence because they think we have not sense enough to avoid it? Will we be cajoled because they wish to cajole us? We forsooth, must have *friends* to direct our opinions! We cannot take care of ourselves! We are stupid enough to believe any thing, however incredulous; and therefore, those who would convert us into mad men or fools, have only to get abroad a few tales about tories, monarchists, &c. to make us such! This is the secret language of our pretended friends, and their practice shews that they believe it correct. I am one however, who dissents from it, and really flatter myself that our would-be dictators will be disappointed. Let us now attend to facts, and as we go along, apply what has been said above. James Ross was elected by the county of Washington, which was always republican, a member of the convention that framed our present constitution: Yet we have been a thousand times told, and we were thought weak enough to believe it, that Mr. Ross was never a republican. While in the convention he supported every democratic feature in the constitution, especially that of universal suffrage. *But he was no republican!* He was appointed a senator of the United States by the republican legislature of Pennsylvania, still the same calumny is repeated: *He never was a republican!*

He was elected by the same republican legislature to the senate—*Still he was no republican!*

The excise law was passed three years before Mr. Ross was in the senate, but we have been told over and over again that he assited in passing that law.

He was ever opposed to it, and men best acquainted with this circumstance have often declared it. But our ignorance was so far presumed upon, that our flatterers circulated the story that Mr. Ross was in favor of the *excise*.

Mr. Ross was in Pittsburgh when the alien law was passed, and had no hand in proposing or supporting it. But we have been assured that he voted for this obnoxious law.

He was in Pittsburgh, and had been eight weeks absent from the seat of government when the sedition law was first proposed, and when it passed. But it has been sounded in our ears that Mr. Ross advocated and voted for the sedition law!

Mr. Ross was in Pittsburgh when the law was introduced and adopted. But we have been supposed so ignorant as to give credit to the story that he proposed and voted for the naturalization law.

The creating a direct tax was passed in July 1798, when Mr. Ross was in Pittsburgh. But still, calumny will have it that he proposed, advocated and voted for this law.

Thus it is that men whose conduct shows that they think us so stuped as to give credit to groundless stories, and swallow the idlest tales, have led us astray. I acknowledge I once believed all the above reports against Mr. Ross. I thought him an enemy to the people. But when I had leisure to enquire more particularly, and look over the records of his public conduct, how great was my astonishment to find I had been grossly deceived, and that Mr. Ross had ever been a strenuous advocate for the liberties of the people, and the welfare of mankind!

I found on the journals of congress, that Mr. Ross obtained leave of absence from the senate, on the 26th of April 1798, and that he did not return during the remainder of the session, which lasted till the 16th of July. I found that after he departed from the seat of government, the alien law, sedition law, naturalization law, and the law imposing a tax on houses and lands were proposed, discussed and enacted. From this time I looked on Mr. Ross as a persecuted man, and that his fellow citizens who were acquainted with his republican manners, and had undeceived themselves in respect to his public conduct, ought to stand forth in his defence. Such a citizen is an honor to the western country. I confess I feel a considerable pride in reflecting that we have raised up a man among us who is equal in point of talents to any in the cities or old settled states. He has clung to us through thick and thin, his property is here; it is of that description that he must benefit the farmers in order to benefit himself. Shall we the people, for the sake of raising over our heads men who are playing tricks upon our credulity, shall we, I say, cast off our fellow citizen, James Ross? We will not do it. Republicans are not ungrateful—they scorn to be frightened from their interest by mere party rant, and the sound of party names.

But I will admit for a moment that Mr. Ross is whatever his abusers please to call him, that he voted for all the foregoing obnoxious laws. Still, we have a constitution to save from destruction, and if making him governor will accomplish this, I will give him my vote. I know that if elected he must be a republican governor, because our constitution points out his duty, and must follow it. He cannot oppress us in any respect, without first destroying this glorious instrument.

But when I reflect that Mr. Ross has been a real republican from first to last—that he has talents, and is not pround nor haughty—that he and all his friends assisted us in putting in M'Kean in 1805, and preserving our constitution—that he is one of our back-woods-men, and that M'Kean and all the staunch republicans are in his favor. I feel happy in giving him my support.

A SINCERE REPUBLICAN.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1808.

*** Printers of newspapers throughout the state, who are favorable to the election of James Ross, will please to give notice to his friends, to have tickets printed or written with James Ross, without the addition "of Pittsburgh."—It may otherwise have a tendency to create altercation; and mentioning on the tickets his place of residence, can be of no use whatever.

☞ The Federal and Constitutional Republicans of the different townships of Allegheny county, are requested to appoint Delegates to meet at the house of SAMUEL PEEBLES, innkeeper, in Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY the 3d of September next, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a suitable character as Senator for the district composed of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Martin, Esq.

August 23, 1808.

It appears that discontent has arisen to a height truly alarming in the state of Vermont. We are fully aware of the hardships which those industrious people are suffering in consequence of the ill advised and ruinous measures of the government, and most sincerely commisserate their condition; but we are surprized and mortified at finding *New-England men*, men of *steady habits*, resorting to such irregular, such unreasonable means of redressing their wrongs. We fear that the short reign of democracy in Vermont has caused a degeneracy in the morals and principles of the people. Instead of betaking themselves to arms, on such a trying occasion, they should betake themselves to the elections, and take care that no man shall be elected to represent them, either in the general or state government, who is not a decided friend to *commerce and freedom*, and a determined foe to French intrigues and embargoes.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Some people imagine that federalism and republicanism are terms that cannot possibly harmonize with each other. They seem to have forgotten that memorable expression of Jefferson, in his inaugural speech: when speaking of himself and his supporters, he said, "We are all federalists, we are all republicans." Now, although we do not set up Jefferson as a living oracle; yet in the sentence alluded to, he certainly uttered an indubitable truth—so great indeed is this, and so important to be known, that it may safely be affirmed, that if North America, on its emancipation from Britain, had not assumed the federal form of government, we should have been, at this day, under a monarchy, which is as much to say, "*If we were not federalists we could not be republicans.*"

Every one knows that it was the want of federalism in the government of France which made that nation, an easy prey to the ambition of Bonaparte. From the moment that the federalists were crushed by the *mountain* of democracy, France became a prey, first to anarchy and then to monarchy. And, there is no doubt but, as soon as the princes of Europe are reduced under *his* yoke; that quarter of the globe, must sink into silent despotism: and the human mind, losing its energy, and deprived of hope, will fall into barbarity and brutal ignorance.

As yet, indeed, there is some hope; for although the tyrant himself may be pretty firmly seated on the throne—he is not immortal. A successor of another genius would undo all that he has done.

From these considerations it is evident that there are two extremes that we must avoid—Demagogues on the one hand, and despots on the other.—The reign of either is equally fatal to the happiness of the human race. To trust to the reason and intelligence of *one* man is as absurd as to suppose that we can make a seive that would separate and collect the wisdom of a nation. In books it is true we can collect the wisdom of ages; but it is not likely that it ever should be concentrated in any form of government, left altogether to the direction of human intellect.—A thing of this kind can only be expected in a pure Theocracy; a form of government, which, it is to be lamented, man has indignantly spurned at, and refused to submit to.

Federalism then is the only hope of the human race: the last refuge of man, wearied with repeated experiments. Small states, whose leaders or chiefs or great men, can see, with ease, all the bearings and the ties; ever ready to administer a remedy, where, even the shoe pinches, must be kept linked together in the bonds of federalism, that the mindof man may have liberty to exert its faculties, and the human race become one immense fraternity.

No man ought therefore to be ashamed of being called a federalist, or think it a term of reproach, seeing on reflection it will be found that a federal government is the only form likely to bring peace on earth and good will among men.

A Federal Mistake.

Some of the federal printers, in their great simplicity, speak of the editors of newspapers, who have lately received commissions from Mr. Jefferson, in his new *standing army*, as *ex-editors*; but this I think is very incorrect, and a short time will discover for what purposes so many of these libelling imperial French tories have been appointed. It will be seen whether they will be sent away to recruit and do military duty; or to exert their electioneering energies at home.

A serious question.

A President of the United States has at his disposal for several years TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of the public money; and just before our election (the two millions still unaccounted for) has the appointment of officers for an army of six thousand men:—What is his quantum of influence with regard to that election, and means of corruption?

To GEORGE SWEENY, Chairman, and PATRICK CAMBRIDGE, his Secretary, and the numerous meeting of Irishmen, naturalized citizens of *Centre county*.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE observed your address to me, published in the Pittsburgh Commonwealth, and as it appears to be designed for the public rather than for myself, it is proper the answer should be as public as the address.

The Editor of the Commonwealth, to whom your address was specially recommended for publication, undertakes to state that I am "one of the most ignorant and worthless characters that ever emigrated from Ireland, "and that my character is so well known in "Butler county, as to render any thing harmless to which my name was affixed;" that "I possess no sort of influence, either religious or political, being too depraved and "too despicable to command even the respect "or esteem of the few neighbours amongst "whom I reside." If this character be really just, it would appear, that I was scarcely worthy of the notice which the "numerous meeting of naturalized citizens of *Centre county*," was pleased to take of me. With respect to the ignorance with which I am charged by this editor, I bow with humble submission to the Creator of all things for his dispensations towards me, and feel grateful to him for the moderate faculties with which he has been pleased to endow me: but while I bow with all humility to the author of my being, I do not believe that christian charity forbids me to repel the unjust attacks of men. I do not pretend to boast of having either "political or religious influence," and I can truly say I never sought for either: but I feel an honest and grateful pride in declaring that I have been honored by the friendship and confidence of those I esteem, and do humbly trust and believe that I enjoy the respect and esteem not only "of the few neighbours amongst whom I reside," but of the respectable citizens of the county. It is well known that directly reverse is the situation of this editor, who would wish to degrade me in the eyes of the world to the level of a situation occupied by himself. With respect to my moral conduct, although all men are imperfect in the eyes of heaven. I humbly trust that towards man it has been blameless: but I never can admit that a man who has been convicted of seducing the wife of his friend, shall sit as an umpire on my character.

Previous to my entering into an examination of the charges you bring against Mr. Ross, in charity to yourselves I must declare my opinion, that they were not made by you; for I can not suppose that any true sons of Erin would knowingly deal out slander which is as false as it is base. I rather suppose that you have suffered your credulity to be imposed upon by designing knaves, who have placed you in a situation for "the finger of scorn to point at."

If, in discharging the duty which I owe to myself, the folly or malignity of the writer of your address should be exposed, you will not have to charge me with the consequences to your own characters—You may impute it to your own folly in too rashly placing confidence in men who are ever ready to deceive. I shall, however, excuse myself from the trouble of retorting on you the abuse you have thought proper most virulently to direct against me, as you appear to be rather deserving of my pity than resentment. I trust when convinced of your errors, this conduct will meet your thanks, as I am sure it will the approbation of the public.

Your first charge against Mr. Ross is, that "he brought in a bill and carried it thro' the senate, to deprive the people of their constitutional right of choosing a president and vice president." The only shadow of foundation for this charge, and it is only a shadow, is that Mr. Ross, in the year 1798 or 9, proposed a bill to determine the mode of deciding *a contested election* of president and vice president. Surely this is an event which might occur; surely it is an event for which a remedy ought to be provided by law. Do we not see contested elections of sheriffs, of members of assembly and of congress, and are there not laws passed prescribing the mode of deciding them?—but will any person who is not either incurably silly or obstinately wicked, pretend to say that it "deprives the people of their constitutional right to choose those officers?" The fact is, it only provides the mode of ascertaining what the choice of the people is. If this bill passed thro' the senate, as your address states, cannot an attested copy be produced, and then we will see if it contained any principles hostile to liberty.

Another objection you make, and you ask me with triumph, if this is "the same James Ross who supported with all the influence and talents he possesses, the sedition law, in open violation of the constitution, and the alien law, framed for the express purpose of keeping and driving the oppressed patriots of Ireland out of the United States?" Whether a law to punish those who uttered "wilful, malicious and scandalous falsehoods against the president of the U. States, or either house of congress, with the intention of exciting insurrection," and where the defendant was permitted to give the truth in evidence in his own justification, was unconstitutional or not, I will not undertake to determine. But in answer to your question, gentlemen, I can tell you that I do not know that this is the same James Ross who supported with all his influence and talents these measures—the James Ross who supported them is the creature of your own imaginations; he never had an existence in nature; and if you had taken the pains to examine the journals of the senate, or if you will even now do what you ought in conscience and in honor to have done before you undertook to be my instructor, you will find that the bill respecting sedition, originated in the senate on the 26th of June, 1798—for which I refer you and the public to page 388 of the senate journal; that the bill respecting aliens originated in the senate, and was reported by a select committee on the fourth of May, 1798, for which I also refer to page 269 of the same journal: from which volume it also appears, that on the 26th of April 1798, Mr. Ross obtained leave of absence, and did not return during the session, which ended on the 16th of July in the same year, of course he was absent during the whole time of the discussion of these laws by congress. In proof of the time Mr. Ross obtained leave of absence, I refer to the journal of the same year, page 253. Now, gentlemen, what will you say for yourselves, when this irrefragable evidence is produced against you?—What will you not say to those vile imposters who have made you the dupes of their evil designs? But if you are surprised at this, will you not be more surprised, when you find that the law which you say he supported "excluding aliens from becoming citizens for fourteen years after their arrival in this country," originated in the house of representatives, and was not transmitted to the senate until the 22d of May, 1798, as will appear by the senate journal, page 291, when Mr. Ross had been absent in Pittsburgh for nearly a month, visiting his sick family? How long will it be before some of my countrymen will see who are their true friends?—Honest and unsuspecting, they believe those who only desire to deceive them for their own selfish purposes.

But James Ross, you say, is the particular friend and associate of Rufus King, and Rufus King presented a remonstrance against a number of Irish patriots from being permitted to emigrate to the United States.—What evidence is there of this? Where is the remonstrance? Cannot a copy be produced from the secretary of state's office, or cannot a part of Mr. King's correspondence with our own government, be produced, which mentions it? But if Mr. King is the friend and associate of James Ross, it is honorable to them both. Mr. King was an early advocate and firm supporter of the rights of this country in her struggle for that very liberty which "you found in Pennsylvania," and procuring "an open asylum for suffering humanity in every part of the globe."—He was the friend of Washington.

Having now examined all you have had to say against James Ross, and refuted all your charges, I will examine into the peculiar merit which you have attributed to Simon Snyder. You say that "in 1802, he exerted himself with success in procuring a bill to pass enabling aliens to enjoy the elective franchise within the state after two years residence." That such a law may have been proposed, is possible; that it must have been ineffectual, is very evident; for the constitution of the United States declares that congress possesses the power "to establish uniform rules of naturalization," therefore no individual state has the power to pass acts of naturalization—For as by the constitution of the United States, "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states,"—if any one state could make citizens on shorter residence than required by the United States' laws, then when once they became citizens of one state, they would of course, by virtue of the foregoing article, be entitled to all the privileges of citizens in any state to which they might go;—which would be rendering the acts of congress on the subject, a dead letter, and of no use. It would enable one state to admit foreigners to become citizens on easier terms than the sister states would wish—and they might admit persons who would come for that purpose from some other state where they were more rigid on this subject, and who intended immediately to return on their *being* naturalized. To preserve harmony and uniformity on this subject, it was wise and even necessary to vest this power in the government of the union.

I will now say a few words respecting my own conduct.

In excuse for not having a secretary, gentlemen, I assure you I can write resolutions, and also sign my own name. I did not, like king George the third or Mr. George Sweeny, require a groom of the stole. As to sacriligiously profaning the name of St. Patrick, or attempting to polute the charter of a congregation, which even the editor of the Commonwealth is obliged to confess to be reputable, rest assured I am incapable of either. I only acted as their organ. I have had the fullest testimony of the confidence of this congregation, by being unanimously elected their trustee.—In this I trust I have acted with all fidelity, and with full satisfaction to all. Your fulminations, gentlemen, may have shook the state at its centre, but they will have little effect on this peaceful congregation at its extremity.

You say you fled from oppression in Ireland and found liberty in Pennsylvania, and ask me "can we support haughty oppressors in Pennsylvania?"—but I would ask you, gentlemen, if there are haughty oppressors in Pennsylvania, how came *you* to find liberty there? If there had been oppressors would there not have been oppression? and if there is oppression, by what secret have you escaped it? As to your declaration that "tories, monarchists, aristocrats, orangemen and sycophants may vote for Mr. Ross," there is little of moderation, modesty or decency, in men who fled from oppression to a country where they found liberty, using those epithets against any class of citizens in a country which has adopted them as children of her own family.

With whom you "*horded*" in your native country, I do not know. With your idle rant, I have nothing to do. With the principles which dictated your address, I can never hold communion. For yourselves, I sincerely wish you better information and more reflection. I have adopted a country: I feel myself an American—I admire her institutions: I have received protection from, and enjoyed happiness and prosperity under them: I have sworn to support them. The wisest and best men in the community are on my side: the immortal Washington himself was of the same party to which I belong. My conduct shall not be regulated, nor my opinions influenced by passion or prejudice. The scoffings of the proud, or cries of the ignorant, I equally disregard—but my purpose no man taketh away.

PATRICK HAGERTY.

Butler, Aug. 24th, 1808.

CONSTITUTIONAL MEETING.

At a meeting of a large number of the citizens of Eastbethlehem and Pike Run townships, Washington county, on Monday the 8th inst. at the house of William Tailor, convened in order to take into consideration the most suitable person for governor, at the ensuing election—*Joseph Brinton* in the chair, *Isaac Newkirk* secretary. After deliberately taking into consideration the circumstances of our country and the two proposed candidates, unanimously agreed to support James Ross, our known friend to the constitution and the people he has so long lived amongst, notwithstanding all the libels set out against him by the vulgar, who prefer lies to truth, a disorganized government to a well organized one. Moved by col. W. Wallace, seconded by Henry Gregg, Esq. to have the proceedings of this meeting published in the Washington Telegraphe and Brownsville Gazette.

JOSEPH BRINTON, Chairman.
ISAAC NEWKIRK, Secretary.
August 8, 1808.

COUNTY MEETING.

At a meeting of delegates from the friends of the constitution held on Wednesday at the court house in the borough of Lancaster, every township in the county being fully represented,

FREDERICK SEGAR, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and
EDWARD BRIEN, Esq. Secretary.

It was unanimously agreed to support for
GOVERNOR,
JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh.

Resolved unanimously, that the committee of correspondence for the county of Lancaster be requested to publish an address to the inhabitants relative to the ensuing election.

Resolved unanimously, that Robert Jenkins, Esq. be recommended as the next member of Congress on the part of Lancaster county; and that Frederick Segar, Esq. Syrus Jacobs, Esq. and gen. Hambright, be a committee to confer with the deputies from Berks and Chester counties at such place as will be agreed upon.

Resolved unanimously, that it be recommended to the different townships to appoint committees of vigilance for the purpose of bringing out the voters at the ensuing election; and to take such other measures as they may think most adviseable for the cause.

Resolved unanimously, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the English and German papers.

Frederick Segar, chairman.
Edward Brien, sec'y.

At a meeting of the friends of Ross and the constitution, among whom were some of the most respectable Menonists in the county of Lancaster, held at New-Holland, at the house of Isaac Ellmaker,

Gen. *Henry Hambright* in the chair,
Frederick Segar, Esq. secretary.

The following deputies were appointed to attend the meeting at the court house in the borough of Lancaster.

Cyrus Jacobs, Matthias Shirk, Frederick Segar, Henry Hambright, Colonel Ringwalt, Isaac Davis, Daniel Hahn, Christian Meyer, and Christian Carpenter.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 18.

EMBARGO.

It is said that Mr. Gallatin was asked a few days since, whilst in Philadelphia, how long the embargo would be kept on; that he replied, "*until the people take it off*." This we sincerely believe. It would be ridiculous to suppose that such a measure, which the powers of Europe are so destitute of discernment not to see, operates more severely upon ourselves than those it was intended to injure, can produce the slightest change in the policy of foreign courts. From our knowledge of Mr. Jefferson's character, we firmly believe that even after conviction of the weakness of the measure, pride alone, and a dread of being laughed at, would prevent him from abandoning a system of policy which he has caused to be cried up as alone capable of benefitting the country. We cannot but accord with Mr. Gallatin in his opinion, and as there is but way for the people to take off the embargo, the sooner they commence the work the better. They must do it through their *representatives*, and they should lose no time in selecting such representatives as will oppose the measure, and relieve the country from the general distress and oppression, which, if not remedied in some way will ruin more than a moiety of the people.

The Editor of the *Albany Crisis* has received information which he assures his readers may be relied on, that 300 families in Massachusetts have been reduced, by the effects of the embargo, to the necessity of relying on private charity for subsistance.

Seville.—As the most bold and important measures of defence have issued from the supreme council of the Spanish nation established at this place it may not be unacceptable to present our readers with a short sketch.

This place is the capital of Andalusia, and formerly was the Emporium of the new world; it contained at that time 16000 looms and 120,000 persons were employed, but there are now only 400. The chief manufactures are of silk and recently snuffs—The tobacco employs 220 manufacturers. Seville is esteemed the chief city of Spain. Madrid being only a town distinguished by the royal residence, but it contains very near double the population of the first. It is of circular form, fortified with strong works and flanked by high towers. The country about is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to W. of the river is a grove of Olive trees 30 miles in length. It is about 45 miles from the Atlantic, 112 W. of Grenada, and 212 S. by W. of Madrid.

Extract of a letter from our Correspondent, dated Havanna, August 1, 1808.

ABSTRACT OF NEWS HERE.

The British vessels are now continually coming in.—The Franchise frigate capt. Dashwood, was in last week for three days. An English brig of war arrived last evening from England, Cadiz, and Jamaica, with accounts from Spain several days later than before received—The substance of which is, that the Spaniards had gained great advantages over the French—that they had taken General Dupont, with his army of 9000 men, on their march form Madrid to Catalonia—that Murat was missing for several days. Reports were also in circulation that Joseph Bonaparte had been killed on his way from Naples, and that Bonaparte himself had a narrow escape from an attempt made by the duke of Infantado. who was killed on the spot by his guards. That the Portuguese were recovering from their yoke—the French troops shewed great disaffection—A large body of the Spanish troops had marched thence to join their countrymen in Spain; and on being pursued by a party of 4000 French dispatched by Junot, the country people rose upon the French and took the whole of them.

A Col. Williamson, formerly of our state, has arrived in the last vessel, as commissioner on the party of the British government, with dispatches from England, Cadiz, and the Governor of Jamaica. He has several other officers in his suite.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

From the New-York Gazette, August 13

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated June 20, received via Teneriffe.

"The whole of Spain is in arms, one general cry of vengeance pervades the mass of Spaniards. From every quarter we receive daily accounts of the country people flying to arms—it is in short a popular, patriotic, and simultaneous movement from one end of Spain to the other—not a Frenchman *found in arms* will be left alive. We have just received a courier from Grenada—every thing there is in terrible movement—every eye flashes indignation—notwithstanding all this apparently popular phrenzy, the greatest order is mantained, and the most systematic plans are deliberately entered into. The army of Grenada is put under the command of Gen. Reading and Major gen. Abadia, who occupy the Gargantas of Sierra Morena in St. Helena. From every appearance we shall soon be rid of the French—For nothing can withstand the irresistable prowess of our arms."

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

"*New York, Friday*, 12 o'clock.

"By the ship Ocean, in 42 days from Cadiz, the editor of the Oracle and Daily Advertiser has received Gibralter papers to 2d of July.

"The Grand Council of Seville has ordained that all American vessels detained under the French decrees should be liberated.

"The whole force of Murat at Madrid is reduced to 3000 men, and the English troops under gen. Spencer had disembarked at St. Mary's Gen. Dupont with his army at Cordova has been surrounded by 50,000 troops.

"The chief of the Spanish squadron, Valdez, who was at Minorca with 6 ships of war, and the commander of the Place de Mahon, have submitted to the orders of the Supreme Council of Seville, and declared war against France.

"The news which we received from Portugal is confirmed. At Oporto a general embargo had been laid, and all the Spanish provinces submitted to the decrees of the Council of Seville."

Latest from England

Arrived at the Lazaretto this morning from Liverpool, ship Otis, capt. Leeds with a full cargo of dry goods. Left two ships loading for this port to sail in about ten days. The Otis left Liverpool the 10th July, and brought a paper of that place of the 9th. and London papers to the 6th inclusive. From a hasty perusal of these papers and from a conversation with two gentleman passengers we learn that rumours were abroad in England that a negociation for peace was on foot between Russia and England in which Denmark was to be included. So much confidence was reposed in the rumor as to occasion depression of the price of Russia produce in some instances 50 per cent. It was also reported, that France had declared war against Austria. Joseph Bonaparte had arrived at Bayonne and had been declared king of Spain, &c. and had been acknowledged and proclaimed by the junto assembled at Bayonne and by another at Madrid. Murat had also arrived at Bayonne. Joseph had issued a proclamation commanding the submission of all the authorities. In this proclamation he styles himself king of Spain, Minorca, Majorka, Gibralter, THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA, the islands &c. &c. The British parliament had been prorogued.—A message from the king had been delivered by commission, in which it is mentioned that the king of Sweden continued to prosecute the war with vigour, and that the government were resolved to afford the Spaniards every aid in their power, to secure their independence, and disavows any other motive than that of preserving unimpaired the power and independence of the Spanish monarchy. The king had issued a proclamation, proclaiming peace with such parts of Spain as were not under the power of France, and ordering a discharge of Spanish prisoners, &c. &c. a similar proclamation had been inssued in Spain declaring peace with Great Britain and Sweden. There were accounts in England of serious insurrections which had broken out in Paris and other parts of France; but the accounts seem to want confirmation. They were copied from a Guernsey paper of the 19th June. An expedition had sailed from Cork and another from the Downs with troops and supplies of money and warlike stores for Spain.

Paris accounts state, that the junto of Seville had fixed upon the arch duke Charles, of Austria, as their king.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BLANK CHECKS,
Elegantly printed, on good paper.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Allegheny, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the 2d Tuesday of October next, at the several election districts, viz:—

The electors of the Borough of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Court House in the said Borough.

The electors of Pitt township, to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, to meet at the house of William Shaw, sen. in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township: and the electors residing within the fractional part of Elizabeth township, are restored to their former place of holding their general elections, in Elizabeth town aforesaid.

The electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of William Walker, in Reedsburgh, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Marsh, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of John Byers, sen. in said township.

The electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of Baltzer Good, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Connell, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places, the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person for Member of the House of Representatives of the United States. in conjunction with the counties of Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Venango, Crawford, Erie, and Warren.
One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Butler and Beaver
Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.
And one person for Commissioner of Allegheny county.

And by virtue of a writ under the hand and seal of Presley Carr Lane, Esq. speaker of the Senate of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bearing date the 10th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and to me directed,

Public notice is hereby given to the qualified electors aforesaid, that they meet at the several places before mentioned, on the said second Tuesday of October next, and then and there elect by ballot, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler,

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Martin, Esq.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th of March, 1806, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, (being the 30th September,) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and the thirty-third year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Market House in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 24th inst. a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, 13 years old, has a small blaze in her face, her off hind foot white, a natural pacer. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information so that said mare may be had again, together with reasonable charges, if brought home to the subscriber living on Peters creek, in Allegheny county.

JAMES MORTON.
August 27, 1808.

*** The Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette requests those indebted for subscription, advertisements, &c. to make payment without further delay. On examining his books he finds that a number of subscribers are in arears for 6, 8, and 10 years. Whether this is owing to neglect, or a determination not to pay, the injury is the same. The editor is therefore determined, to put all accounts of more than one year's standing, which may remain unpaid on the 15th of September next, into suit, so that they may be collected in the most summary and speedy manner.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late firm of HARPER & WILKINSON, are desired to present their accounts, and those indebted to make payment, to

D. HARPER,
Attorney for Peter A. Browne, Assignee of Harper & Wilkinson.
Pittsburgh, *Aug.* 30. 1808.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waistcoating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
Merchant Taylor.
Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers, &c.* tf.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, a bright sorrel Mare, about 15 hands high, rising 17 years old, has a small star in her forehead, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JAMES WILSON.
August 25, 1808.

FOR SALE.

TWO lots of ground in the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty Street, marked on Turnbull's plan of the Point lots G. H. They they will be sold together, or separate. A part of the purchase money will be required, and a liberal credit will be given for the balance.

JAMES JONES.
August 24, 1808.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF WOOSTER.

We the subscribers have laid off the Town of WOOSTER, situated in the Forks of Killbuck Creek, (which is navigable for small crafts) in the county of Wayne, state of Ohio, in the new purchase, the 9th Section and 15th Township, of 13th Range. It is an eligible situation, upon a handsome elevation, being central to the bounds of said County, and surrounded by a rich fertile country, well watered with springs and rivulets, and in the neighbourhood of a number of valuable mill seats, some of which will be shortly improved.

The lands are of a rich soil, delightfully shaded with lofty timber, viz. Walnut, Ash, Oak, Hickory and Sugar-tree. There is the greatest prospect of its becoming the Seat of Justice, as the most eligible situation in the county, which makes it an object worthy the attention of people of industry and enterprize.

The main state road leading to Sandusky and Detroit, will pass through this place; also an expectation of the state road leading from the mouth of the Cayahaga river to Franklington.

The lots will be offered to sale on the ground, the 3d and 4th days of Oct. next. Terms of sale to be one eighth in hand, the one half of the whole within one year from the day of sale; the remainder to be paid thirty days after the Commissioners have declared it to be the seat of justice for said county; but if it should not become the seat of Justice, the purchasers will be exonerated from the last instalment, and have a deed in fee simple for the property purchased. Encouragement and Donations, will be given to a few Mechanicks, and others that wish to settle immediately in the Town.

JOHN BEVER.
WILLIAM HENRY,
JOSEPH H. LARWILL.
July 16th, 1808.

To the Public.

THE subscriber has opened a Store in Market Street, Pittsburgh, next door to Zadok Cramer's Book-store, where *Cash* will be given for *Country Produce*, such as, *Flour, superfine and middlings, Corn, Corn Meal, Rye, Oats, Bran, Whiskey, Peach Brandy, Cherry Bounce, Gin, &c.* A constant supply of the above articles will be received and sold, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices for ready money. Waggoners and Travellers will be supplied with horse feed on moderate terms.

DENNIS S. SCULLY.
July 22, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, intending to change his line of business shortly, requests all persons having demands against him, to present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to him, to call and discharge their respective balances, on or before the 1st of September. Those who neglect this notice, may expect their accounts to be left with proper officers for collection.

GEO. SUTTON.
Pittsburgh, July 26, 1808.

N. B. He has on hand, as usual, a large supply of *Merchandize;* consisting of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Grocceries, Queensware, &c.*—also about 80 or 100 thousand wt. of *Tobacco*, a considerable part of which is manufactured into *Plug, Pigtail* and *Twist;* together with a large quantity of *Cigars, Scotch and Rappee Snuff*. Merchants and others may be supplied with any quantity, at the most reduced prices. Orders will be punctually attended to. G. S.

Wanted, Two apprentices to the Tobacconist trade.

TOWN OF SHENANGO.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has laid out a Town, at the BIG BEND of Shenango river, on donation tract No. 78, 500 acres, 4th district, and the Lots therein will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 3d Monday in September next, at the town of Mercer (within a few miles of the ground)—The fitness of the ground on which the town is laid out; the peculiar, and well known advantages of the situation, and a handsome navigable water passing through it, are conveniences which no doubt, will claim the attention of the public.

Terms of sale—one third in hand—one third in eight months—and one third in one year.

A plan of the town may be seen in the offices of the commissioners of Crawford and Mercer counties, respectively; at Mr. M'Millan's, Mercer; at Mr. Spencer's, Pittsburgh; and at Mr. Hemphill's, Beaver. JOSEPH MORRISON,
No. 223, Arch-street, Philadelphia.
June 21, 1808.

N. B. 300 acres, or any lesser quantity, of first rate land, on which is an excellent mill seat, on the Lackawanick, and adjoining the said town, for sale

---

Being duly impowered for that purpose,
I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

In Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.
Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

Just Received

AT

The Storage and Commission Warehouse,
of the subscriber—

60 Boxes Chocolate
24 Bags best green Coffee
Young hyson and hyson skin Teas
Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger and Alspice
French Brandy and Holland Gin
Mustard by the dn. or box containing 6 dozen bottles.

All which will be sold low for Cash or Notes at 60 and 90 days.

BOYLE IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1808. tf.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect, good repair, wtth a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.
July 25, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

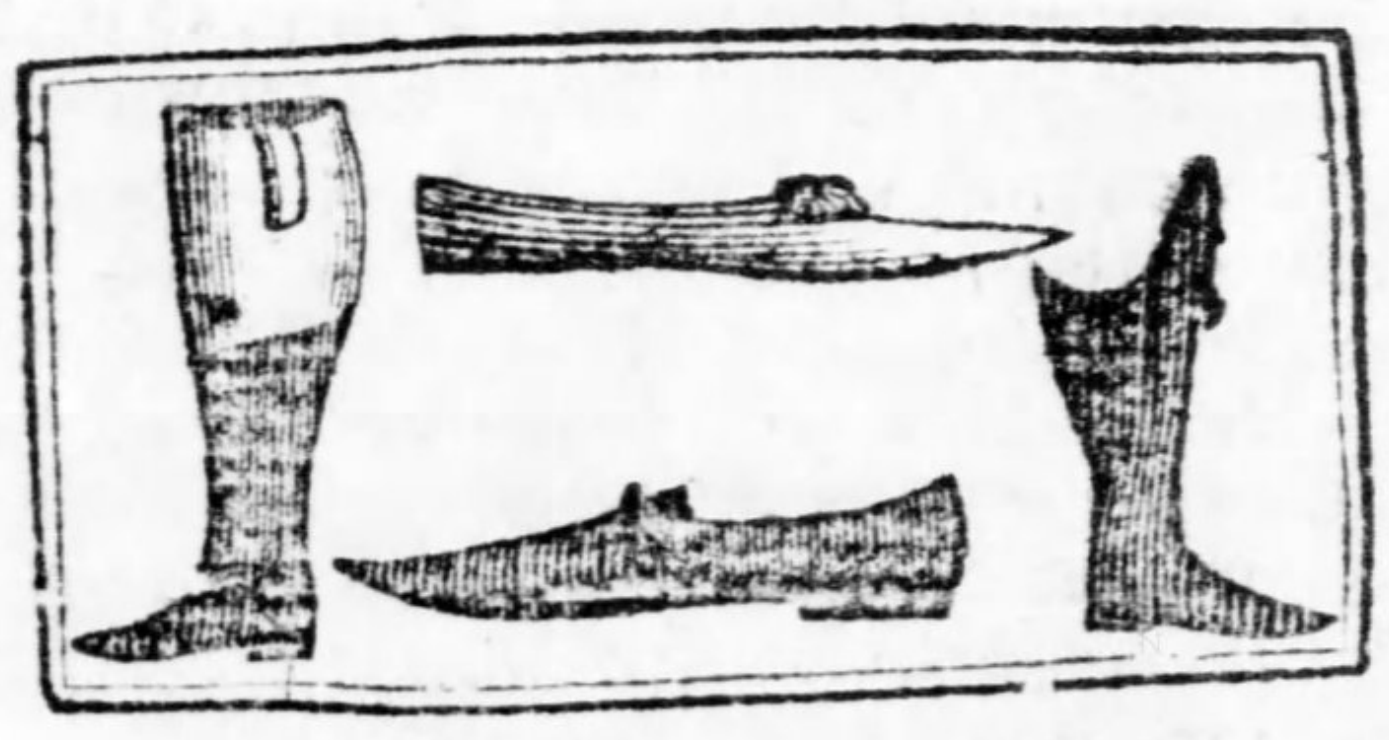
AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscrber hath accepted Letters of Administrrtion, D. B. N. upon the estate of William Mann, the elder, late of Newcastle county, in the state of Delaware, deceased; likewise, letters of administration upon the estate of William Mann, the younger, late of the county and state aforesaid, merchant, deceased:—And having received information that John and Josiah Mann, and Bothia Cannon, are entitled to a distributive share of the said estate,—

This is, therefore, to give Notice, to the above named persons, or their legal representatives, that the subscriber will be ready to settle with them for such sums as they are respectively entitled to out of the said estates, upon the first of May next. JOHN HALL, jr.

Christiana Bridge, Del. }
Aug. 2d, 1808. }

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of John Irwin, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present their accounts properly attested to the subscribers, for settlement, and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment on or before the first of August next.

MARY IRWIN, Adm'x.
JAMES IRWIN, Adm'r.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1808.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.
In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

⁂ One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
BY ANTHONY BEELEN,
Front-street, an additional supply of

PINK, buff and blue gingams,
Plaid silks, Mantua ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
Muslins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
Bedtickings,
Philadelphia, Morocco, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with bordering,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &c.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
3 boxes brown do. do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.

All which he will sell low for Cash.

Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.

New Medical and Drug Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store*, in the new brick house adjoining the Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery, &c.* of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculiar to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.
May 23, 1808. tf.

TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.